believed, that any more receiving a large body of his fel-had an opportunity of meeting a large body of his fel-haw subjects—of recalling to them for a moment the an emistances ander which the Government had ac-ceded to office. [Hear, hear.] They would, perhaps, remember that a Government, supposed to be contri-potent, anddenly sell to pieces with a collapse unpre-potent, anddenly sell to pieces with a collapse unpre-sedented. [Cheere] and they would recollect that her Majesty, in the exercise of her constitutional but Majesty, in the exercise of her constitutional precollect that, with a translates which became him, recollect that, with a translates which became him, recollect that, with a translates which became him to the Ones the position of himself and of his friends in the House of Commons, and communicated to har Majesty that in that powerful ascembly he could not, from the circumstances under which the present Par-lishent was elected, answer for a support to his decreased much a receding one-third of the number Majesty that in that powerful assembly in count not from the circumstances under which the present Parhament was elected, answer for a support to his Government much exceeding one-third of the number that formed that House. He, therefore, respectfully to useled her Majesty not hastily to call upon him to undertake the charge; but, after a reconsideration of the olygon stances, the Ousen expressed her convictions. undertake the charge; but, after a reconsideration of the circumstances, the Queen expressed her conviction that it was the duty of Lord Derby to undertake the trust, and thereupon Lord Derby did not shrink, with all its difficulties, to become the First Minister of the country. [Cheere.] The heritage of difficulties to which the Government succeeded was not a alight one, and it would have been difficult to endounter them, even if they were supported by an averwhelming majority in the House of Commune. [Hear, herr.] It was well now to thick lightly of those perils and to forget them, but when he told them periously that the question of peace these perits and 40 forget them, but when he told them teriously that the question of peace or war, when the Government acceded to effice, was not a question of weeks or days, but even of hours, they would remember that peace had been preserved by the Government, while the henor of the country had been vindicated. [Cheers ] Let them also remember that at the same moment two of their fellow-subjects were lingering and had lingered in a foreign dungeon, and that the efforts of a Government which boasted of being irresistable in its domestic strength and in its foreign po by had not succeeded in mitigating their miseries and in vinducating the henor of the country, but that in a few weeks, he might almost say in a few days, the present Government succeeded in freeing boast two neglected and the strength and in its foreign policy had not succeeded in mitigating their miseries and in vindusting the henor of the country, but that in a few weeks, he might almost say in a few days, the present Government succeeded in freeing breas two neglected and suffering Englishmen [cheers], brought them back in triumph to that country who long left indignation at their unmerited suffering, and shame for the weakness of the Government that so long had permitted them to endure it. [Hear.] During all that time the arts of faction were harrassing the Government on every gide, and war between Naples and Sardinis, which would have set the whole world in flames, was nearly precipitated, in order to inconvenience, and perhaps appet a Government which was the choice, after due reflection, of the Queen of this country, not formally, but sincerely and cardially, because it was the only party that could come forward and undertake the responsibility of carrying on the Government. [Cheers.] These were not the only difficulties to which it e Government succeeded. The finances of the country were in a position of great and extreme difficulty, but the difficulty was encountered, and he, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed measures to meet the emergency, which met the singular and unprecedented fortune of being passed, he might say, with general acclamation. [Cheers.] The Government had also to consider the state of India, and the principles on which they proposed to reconstruct their empire in India would contribute to the happiness, welfare, power and glory of the country. [Cheers.] They declared themselves in favor of a discrimanting amnesty, and resolved that the manners and customs of the prople should be respected. Turse great subjects had been arranged by them since they are the finances, and reduced taxstion—and laid down principles for the reconstruct, and they down precedent the finances, and reduced taxstion—and laid down principles for the reconstruction of the Indian Empire [cheers] which Eagland approved, which E cal information, especially with regard to foreign affairs, obtained, in his opinion, in a manner not very constitutional. [Hear, hear.] They had succeeded in attaining that which no cabal in modern times had succeeded in accomplishing—they had in a great degree corrupted the once pure and independent press of England. [Hear, hear.] Innocent people in the country [langhter] who looked to their leaning articles for advoce and direction—who looked to what were called the leading organs to be the guardians of their privileges and the directors of their political consciences, were not the least aware, because this sort of knowledge traveled slowly, that the leasing organs now are piace-hunters for the cabal—[near, hear]—and that the once stern guardians of popular rights amper in the currently guardians of popular rights amper in the currently guardians of popular rights also be. [Cheers and laughter.] Yes, it was too true; the shepherds that once were the guardians of the in attaining that which no cabal in modern tu the shepherds that once were the guardians of the flocks are now in league with the wolves [cheers and laughter]; and therefore it was that, notwithst anding all the Government had done during the three months they were in effice, the innocent people in the country, who read the leading organs, were taught to believe that they were a Government that did nothing —that they were a Wesk Government—and that they were not entitled to the confidence of the county. [Hear, hear] But what would happen if the colour were successful in their policy? Let the cabal be successful, and in foreign affairs they would have a truck-ling policy—in home affairs they would have a truck-ling policy—in home affairs they would have ling policy—in home affairs they would have gradually established a strong and severe centralized Govern-mert, on the model of that Government which the ca-bal admire. [Hear, hear.] And when it was proposed to make the improvements which the spirit of the age demanded—whether they be seetel, inancial or consti-tutional, and the settlement of which was the first duty and most precious task of real sistemen, they would and most precious task of real statesmen, they would have their attention distracted from conservative progress by incomprehensible wars—carried on in distant parte—cummerced for no earthly purpose, and terminating probably in the wasting of their resources, and perhaps of their reputation. The country halt ochoose between the policy of the Government and the policy of the Government and the policy of the cabal, and he asked the people of Buckinghamshire and of England would they support her Majesty's Government against the cabal. Loud cheere. So deluded was the cabal—so completely did they believe their own leading articles [laughter]—so entirely did they think that the people of England would go against those who, in a moment of considerable difficulty at her Majesty's twice-expressed wish, came forward to assist the Queen, that tanking the occasion was ripe—having, as they believed, a packed House of Commons—having every advantage in their favor, they maving, as they believed, a packed House of Commotes—having every advantage in their favor, they brought forward a vote of censure upon the Ministry that, in three months, had effected those great results to which he had alluded. All the wise and experienced politicians considered that the game was up with the Government, and that the thing was reduced to a sum of political arithmetic, which the greatest review in politics could calluste maturely in an instant. It was arranged to gain a number of members to the cabel—the signal was given by the leader of the cabel—the signal was given by the leader of the to the cabal—the signal was given by the isater of the cabal—solemn and pious tools [loud cheers and laughter] were always at the command of the cabal—the thing was to be done off hand, and fixing upon India for an example, by which to settle their tactics and which revealed their purposes, those gentlemen were recolved to loot the Treasury. [Laughter and cheer] A contiguous of unimpassibled reputation tlemen were recolved to loot the Treasury. [Laughter and cheers.] A gentleman of unimpeached reputation brought forward the resolution in the House of Commons. [Laughter.] The cabal, which had rather a tainted character, chose its instruments with pharasaical accuracy. [Laughter.] When Mr. Cardwell rese to impeace him, he was terrified with his own short-comings. [Laughter.] He listened to his nist prior and trive, ending with a resolution which he thought must have been drawn by a conveyancer. [Cheers and laughter.] And in the other House of Pahament a person of still greater reputation condescended to appear upon the human stage. [Laughter.] Gamaliel himself, with the broad phylacteries of facilities of mejestic adoration, that he pione accents of majostic adoration, that he was not like other men—that he was never influ

exced by party motives. [Laughter and cheers.]
On a calm review of what had occurred in
the last fortnight he had come to the combission

that there were limits to party feeling, which the most desterous managers of the passions could not pars, and that in the great bulk of Parliament, as so the people of the country, there was gennine spirit of patriotism that would operate [Cheera.] Her Majesty's Government during "e discussion on the motion were prepared to "efend at every point their position, and to vindio" the their deeds; but the defence of the Government in opposition to the cabal was conducted, no, by the members of the Government, but by independent members of Parliament deferee of the Government in opposition to the cabal was conducted, not by the members of the Government, but by independent members of Parliament of great eloquence, and intellect, and authority. [Cheers,] They were not connected with the Government in politics; they did not profess the same general principles; but they saw through the filmsy web of the Opposition, and despised the authors of such perfidious and pernicious manenvers. [Cheers,] He referred to that debate with condidence and tramph when he asked for the verdict of the people of this country. [Cheers.] That verdict had been already given; and if the debate had proceeded, and if they had been obliged to go to the hustings, where there was little doubt they would have gone had they failed elsewhere (cheers], the over-throw of the cabal would have been the most signal in history. [Cheers.] The danger had been overcome by no unworthy concession on the part of the Government. It had not been overcome by the united efforts of their friends on a division, but, on the contrary, it had been overcome by the intinsic weakness, by the internal sense of wrong doing, that appeared in the ranks of their enemies. [Cheers.] There was nothing like last Friday evening in the history of the House of Commons. [Loud cheers.] He came down to the House expecting that it would divide at four o'clock in the morning, and with his armor buckled on to address them two hours after midnight, and even with the conciousness of a good cause that was no mean effort. [Hear, hear] They were all assembled, and on the oposite benches were the serried ranks of their opponents, when there arose a wail of distress. [Hear, hear] He could only compare what then occurred to the mutiny of the Bengal army: regiment after regiment—corp after corps—general after general—all acknowledged that they could not march through Coventry. [Cheers and laughter.] It was more like a convulsion of nature than an ordinary transaction of human life. He could like nit only to an earth-quake in Caiabria or Peru like a convulsion of nature than an ordinary transaction of human life. He could liken it only to an earth quake in Calabria or Peru. There was a rumbling murmu:—a groan—a shriek—a noise like distant thunder—he knew not whether it came from the top or bottom of the House; there was a fissure on the land, then a village disappeared, then a tower toppled down, and then the whole of the Opposition benches became a great dissolving view. [Cheers and laughter.] He expressed his satisfaction at beholding that crowded meeting, and promised that, if the people stood by the Government, they would in due season propose measures which, in their opinion, would meet the necessities of the State, and be conducive of the best interests of the people. By confidently and temperately addressing themselves to the difficult questions that had so long agitated and disunited the commonwealth in which they lived they hoped the measures they would bring forward would be found satisfactory, whether with respect to legal reform—and or that point their measures were prepared; or social reform, which demanded the attention of every Ministry; or those constitutional reforms which all wise men who are lovers of their country should wish to effect. [Hear, hear.] Whatever might be the character of those questions, they would not shriok from brirging forward measures that would meet the too long perplexing difficulties they had to encounter with the conviction, determination and expectation that they might bring about a happy solution of them all. {Cheers}

In the Hone of Commons, on May 23, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, Lord John Russell called the serious at-

tion for going into Committee of Supply on the Arm Estimates, Lord John Russell called the serious attention of the House to the extraordinary speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, delivered at Slough on Wednesday last. That speech contained imputations on the late Government. In relation to the late Government, and upon the relations of the House to foreign countries, her Mejesty's Government had experienced the greatest forbearance, but the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer argued that they had brought forward such measures, and conducted affairs with respect to the foreign relations of the country and to Iuria so as to earn the confidence of Parliatry and to fur a so as to earn the confidence of Parliament. This statement required consideration. With respect to foreign policy, they were told that when the Government came into office the question of peace or war was one of hours, but that the Government had war was one of hours, but that the Government has a verted that calamity, and saved the honor of the country. The only question pending between this country and France, on which there was a difference of certain refugees and to the Comepiracy bill, but he (Lord John Russell) did not believe that the best ally of this country ever did or ever would for such vessels have consequent the alliance with for such reasons have endangered the alliance with this country: if, indeed, this were so, he should have little faith in the maintenance of the alliance, and as they were about to consider anny estimates, it would be as well also to consider whether peace or war hung he as well also to consider whether peace or war hing upon such a thread as had been described. When the Cerspiracy bill was brought under consideration, it was received with special favor by the Government. Those who, like himself, had opposed it, were only 99, and they never dreamt of being able to defeat it; but, on the motion of Mr. Gibson, it was subsequently thrown out by the help of those who now sat on the Ministerial beriches. [Hear, hear.] The French Government of the peace of the second of the complaints that Ministerial bereiches. Hear, hear complained that the present Government did not go on with the bill. In his cpinion the country was not on the brick of war. The Emperor of the French said that war could only be averted by maintaining the honor of the two countries; but after this be was catified to ask what was the meaning of this ominous sentiment. If the Chanceller of the Exchequer believed it, why had the Government sent our best troops to India, and why had they not made greater preparations in the army estimates! The late Government, (continued the noble late) was also accused of abandoning Sardinia. and leaving it and Naples to become embroiled in a war. This he denied. It was also stated by the right honorable gentleman with regard to Iodia, that the question was whether we should maintain a policy of extermination, and rule by force, or by means of the good-will of the natives, and adopting a policy of dis-grounding amnesty. Who had ever proposed a poli-cy of extermination? What right, then, had the right theoretic gentlems to claim credit for his policy as one that any Government ought to have adopted. He would not do more than aliade to the description which the right honorable gentlems had given of the result of the late debate, but he had distinctly told his result of the late debate, but he had distinctly tool met constituents that the Home would most probably have had to answer for its canduct to the people at lerge. He condemned the policy of threatening a distolution as unconstitutional, merely to serve the private interests of a Government. The noble lord having enlarged on these subjects at some length, resumed

wate interests of a Government. The house and average on these rubjects at some length, resumed his seat smid partial cheers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who spoke with great warmth, commenced by saying that there was not a single sentence in his speech at Slough that would hear the construction placed upon it by the noble lord, or a single phrase that justinis d the impression he had wished to create. He had certainly not misrepresented the feeling of the House when he said that it had sared the Government from the ceaseless intigues and the restless machinations of those who wished to disturb the Administration. With regard to peace or war being a question of hours, he reminded the House that Lord Palmerston had, only twenty-fours before he experienced the defeat which displaced him from thee, declined to answer a question of the member for Devizes, because he asked, "Does the Hrn. nember wish us to go to war with France" He reminded the House, further, that the Ambassador of France had very abruptly quitted the country. The noble lord, however, had forgotten these circumstances. Three mouths had elapsed since that time, and a complete and entire change had come over the Government of France since that time. This he time, and a complete and entire change had come over the Government of France since that time. This he stated without the slightest fear of contradiction. Would any body venture to contradict. [A Voice—"Yes."] The Hon, member who said "yes" would have the opportunity of proving his assertions; but, meanwhile, he repeated what he had already stated. [Cheers.] He had never, as the noble lord stated, asserted that the Government of Lord Palmerston had endeavored to excite war between Sardian and Naples; but he had said that there were persons endeavoring to excite such a war, and that assertion he repeated. [Cheers.] The right Hon, gentleman then, with great spirit, condemned the intragues and cabals formed against the Government. With regard to the alleged threat of invernment. With regard to the alleged threat of isolution, he called upon the noble lord to produce he passage containing that assertion, he had made to declaration to that effect which was not equally used throughout the country, and he had yet to learn that a person in his position was not entitled to refer to subjects which had been referred to in that House. What he did say was, that the country would support the Government, and that he really believed. He denied he had referred to the determination as to the policy of the po icy which had been about to be pursued in India. He had certainly referred to confiscation, and to confiscation only. Public opinion had supported them, and it would support them against such sorry attacks as that which had proceeded from the noble lord. [Cheers]

The House of Commons reaseembled after the Whit-

The House of Commons reassembled after the Whitsuntide rocess, on Friday, the 28th.

The editor of The Cartisle Examiner, Mr. Washingtop Wilkes, was placed at the bar of the House, charged with a breach of the privileges of the House in publishing a libel upon the Chairman of one of the Railway Committees. The editor confessed that he was the author of the offensive paragraph, refused to retract it, and was committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

In the course of a conversation upon a vote for the improvement of the harbor of Holyhead, Government stated that it was intended to construct a pier at which

in that care the mails and passengers for London and the South would be landed there without the necessity of their going round by Liverpool.

The returns of the British Board of Trade show a

felling off in the experts during the month of April of a little over half a million sterling, as compared with April, 1857. This falling off is far less than is shown by the returns of the several preceding months, and is regarded as a sign of revival in most departments of trade.

Sir R. J. Murchison, President of the Royal Geographical Society, corrects the error into which the newspapers fell in regard to the presentation of the Victoria Gold Medal of the Geographical Society to Victoria Gold Medal of the Geographics Society
an American citizen. He says the recipient of the
medal "is not Prof. Packe, but the celebrated Ameri"can geographer, Alexander Dallas Bache, the author
"of the great Coast Survey of the United States,
"nephew of the American Minister to England, and a
"decendant of Benjamin Franklia."
A letter from Plymouth, dated on board the United
States from Plymouth, dated on board the United

A letter from Plymouth, dated on board the United States trigate Ningara, evening of the 17th May, says:

"The Ningara and Agamemnon are lying within about 200 yards of each other, and the cable on each ship connected, and telegraph messages are now being sent through the whole Atlantic cable, in the most perfect manner. All on board of the five steamers are in good spirits and feel confident of success. We expect to sail on the experimental trip on Saturday (19th May).

May). The London Marning Advertiser learns that the conference between the Lords and Commons has end-ed in the former agreeing to the principle of the right of Jews to seats in Parliament, and the result will be that Baron Rothschild will very speedily take his seat in the House of Commons.

Prince Albert had left England for Germany, where
the would remain about a week.

#### FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, May 27, 1858. Granted that Napoleon III. is a man of great ability as a politician, still the warmest admirers of his talent in statecraft, if they have followed the history of his advancement and success for the past nine years, must notice that his progress has been favored by a remarkable combination of auxiliary circumstances. He has had an extraordinary run of luck, and has shown unusual wisdom in profiting to the utmost by it. Within the past few months, however, there has been a succession of incidents and accidents in which ingenious people are beginning to discover signs of a turn in outward forture and a weakening of Imperial judgment.

The Loi des Suspects and accompanying measures of renewed severity in time of peace, and after seven years of established government, may be of good policy, but it is difficult to find their profitable results. They have certainly irritated and alarmed quiet citizens, and have proved inefficient to reduce that "state of expectation" against which they were aimed. The affair of Chalons-sur-Saone broke out while they were in their first lusty prime of energetic application; and that, too, as appears in the late trial, when the Prefect of Police had been notified six days beforehand of the plan of the rioters, the rivgleaders of whom made their escape after all. The quarrel with England about the political refugees-although Count Walewski got rather the better, as a diplomatic note writer, of the English Foreign Office-beginning with the laughable bluster of the French Colonels, and ending with the Bernard trial and the insulting hurrah of the English people: the election of two Opposition candidates in Paris, under the very nose majesty; the reelection of Count Migeon, a candidate much more offensive to Imperial nostrils - all these are so many defeats, not the less significant in France that they carry with them each a little touch of ridicule. The English shout at the Old touch of ridicule. The English shout at the Old Bailey was a cross between a defiant huzzah and a guffaw. The last-chosen Opposition member to the Legislative Corps from Paris was carried in by the votes of those ourriers who are so constantly praised for their fond attachment to the Emperor. Little Count Migeon was held up by the Government prosecutor himself only a few months ago as a laughing stock to all France—as a man ab-surdly and even criminally vain; and it surdly and even criminally vain; and it is this man, virtually forced by that trial— which, however, failed to prove the charges of political corruption brought against him-to resign his membership, who, coming out of the prison to which the Court condemned him for wearing a legionary cress that had never been conferred upon him, gains a new victory over the Government can-didate, supported by all the means in the hands of Government. There now joins on to this unlucky series of events, the famous Figuro duel. Men's minds are not yet recovered from their emotion on this account. It is true that the civil tribuna within whose jurisdiction the fight took place, has begun an examination of the affair, but people hardly expect that the Court will-and indeed it is doubtful whether with strict legality it can—indict due punishment upon Capt. Hyenne. The Minister of War, that is, the Emperor, has alone full right and power to dismiss him from the army. Will the Emperor do this? The actual signs of likelihood. likelihood are negative. Licutenant de Mere twice condemned to death, after fair trial by peers, on the charge of having murdered, under pre text of a fencing match, an inferior officer, has just had his penalty commuted by imperial grace-c muted to life imprisonment, it is supposed, as was the case with Captain Doineau, who was condemned last year for a murder in Algeria: to be further commuted, it is supposed, when talk of the affai lies away, to a lesser penalty or to full pardon. While such indulgence is shown to crime in epan-lettes; while M. De Pene still lies faintly vibrating between life and death: while his fellow journal ists "efficiously" suppress their indignation, their expressions of sympathy, and, indeed, all comments on the case, the officers of the garrison of St. Germain, forty in number, present a letter to the editor of a newspaper published in that town, "desiring, and, if need be, demanding" the insertion in his paper of a letter addressed to them by one Roge, paper of a letter addressed to them by one Roge, sub-licutenant in another regiment, and fellow-second of Capt. Hyenne. As you will probably publish this singular epistle, it is enough to say of it here that the writer maintains, in a curiously mixed spirit of boyishness and brutality, that the whole army was insulted mortally by M. De Pene's light squib, and that all its officers consequently were bound, as honorable gentlemen, to fight him, in course, had not fencing-master Hyenne's success in course, his wearied antagonist twice through the running his wearied antagonist twice through the body, and so "avenging the entire army, to whom he insult was addressed," relieved the other twenty the usual from this solemn duty. You may imagine the feelings which such a letter excites in the minds of civilians. I say you may imagine them. You must, for you will see no expression of them in your "Parisian files," and I can dwell no longer on this extraordinary proof of the ascendancy of the army in this Empire, which the chief of it declared, at the time of its installation, "is Peace," and I leave it to your readers to decide whether those legenious

at to your readers to decide whether those iegenious speculators judge soundly who see in the signs of the times, of which a few samples are noted above, the beginning of a turn in Napoleon's luck.

It is now almost a settled matter, they say, that Prince Napoleon shall go asfite Emperor's licutement to Marris. The colony is to be sorted. ant to Algeria. The colony is to be creeted into a sort of viceroyalty; the Prince is to have Ministers of his own, and to hold directly from the Emperor.

The trial of the Chalons rioters ended a few days The trial of the Chaons rioters ended a rew days ago, mainly in smoke. Most of the rioters were let off with slight punishment. The severest penalty was four years' imprisonment and 1,000 francs, pronounced but not indicted upon one Serey, the ringlesder; for that person had gone off on his transportations of the strial—another proof of the vels, not caring to attend his trial—another proof of the fallibility of repressive measures and the "wonderful French police." We have lately had still another nstance of their vigilance and sagacity. An Enlishman coming to Paris the other day was seized at his hotel; his trunks were broken open, his coat linings ripped up, he and all his belongings subjected a most sagacious and disagreeable examination two policemen, which resulted in their profound enviction that the honest man was not Mazzini. If that conspirator is coming to town, as these gentry are expecting, he will probably ask some of them the way to his hotel, or cork their very noses, as he passes unsuspected under them. The gravity of that mischief-making Italian must be sorely tried

in his sub-masal travels among the continental po-

The Paris Conference has had ten meetings; the subject of discussion was the interminable Danu-bian Principalities question, of which the reported result is to order the question to be reported on

A recent circular to the Prefects from the Minister of the Interior is of more immediate interest, and is the subject of much grave discussion. The circular orders the Prefects to encourage by every means and urge upon the directors of hospitals and other charitable institutions in their respective deother charitable institutions in their respective de-partments the sale of their real property and invest-ment of the proceeds in the public funds. The Minister shows, by simple statement and plain rea-soning, that such conversion will largely augment the funds of the charities, and is peculiarly urgent with his subordinates to see to it that it is effected. The state of the case is briefly this: The value of real property held by charitable institutions is roughly estimated at 500 million francs, which under their management yields an average interest of less than 24 per cent: converted into money and invested in the Three per Cents at 70, it would yield 4 per cent, certain prudent allowances being made. The financial and therefore political consequences, much to be desired just now, and likely to result from these large sales and investments, are not much spoken of in the circular-doubtless because they are so evithe circular—doubtle's became they are so evident. For seasons which may be equally evident to those familiar with French politico-economical and French politico-religious opinious, worldlings, liberals and "socialists" approve, while the elerical and retrograde party warmly object to the Ministerial measure.

Thiers and many other distinguished Orleanists went over to England to attend the funeral of the mother of the Count of Paris. Guizot and the Duke of Broglie sent their sons. Newsmongers have caught up or manufactured a report that the Count of Paris is to marry the English Princess Alice: it should go into the same category of likeli-hood with the one that consigned the Princess Mary to the embraces of the Prince Napoleon.

The Queen of Holland attended divine service at

the new American chapel, in the Rue de Berry, last Sunday, was there introduced by Minister Mason to Minister Seeley, who joined her for the nonce to the English Queen, the American President and the French Emperor, who are tri-partitely

prayed for in ordinary.

The original portrait of Dr. Franklin, of which I spoke in a recent letter, has been purchased by one of our countrymen, and will be on its way to Boston, where it properly belongs, in the Arago next.

Manzoni, author of "I Promessi Spori," is re-

ported very ill at Milan.

A new Jardin des Plantes is to be established in the Bois de Bologue, for the purpose of acclima-tizing all possible useful foreign subjects of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Could a corner of your Central Park be devoted to a similar good

From An Occasional Correspondent.
PARIS, May 27, 1858. The dilapidated state of the Bonapartist Exchequer cannot longer be said to form a matter of dispute. It has been openly proclaimed by the "savior of preperty" himself. In no other way is it possible to account for General Espinasse's circular to the French Prefects, calling upon them to use their influence, and, "if need be, their authority," in order to induce the trustees of hospitals and other charitable institutions to convert the real property from which they derive their revenues into three per cent consols. That property amounts to \$100,000,000, but, as Bonaparte, in the name of the poor, bewails, does not report an income of more than 24 per cent. If invested in the Funds the revenue would improve by at least one half. In his paternal solicitude Bonsparte had recently bid the Council of State to initiate a law for this conversion of the landed property of the charitable establishments into funded property, but, strange to say, his own Council of State dog-gedly declined to take the hint. What he thus failed in effecting in the legislative way he now tries to get at in the "executive way," by a military ordre du jour. There are some people silly enough to fancy that he only intends increasing the funds by the maneuver. Nothing can be further off the mark. If the above-named landed property was sold at its nominal value of \$100,000,000, a great part of that purchase money would of course be forthcoming from capital till now invested in consols and other public securities, so that the artificially created de-mand for the funds would be met by heaps of them thrown into the open market. The operation might even result in a further depression of the security warket. However, Bonaparte's scheme is of a much sounder and more intelligible character. For the 100,000,000 of landed property he intends creating 100,000,000 of new Rentes. With the one hand he wants to seize the property of the charitable establishments, and with the other to indemnify hem by drawing a cheque upon the " grand fire of the nation. On a fermer occasion, when ex-amining the French Bank act of 1857, we dwelt upon the enormous privileges Bonaparte had be-stowed upon the Bank, at the cost of the State, with a view to secure himself a miserable loan of \$20,000,000. We considered that Bank act as a financial cry of distress on the part of the savior of society, but since that time the disasters overwhelming French commerce, industry and agricul-ture have rebounded upon the Exchequer, while its expenses were increasing at an aw while its expenses were increasing at an aw-ful ratio. The different ministries for 1858 actually require 79,804,004 francs more than they did in 1855; the expense for the army alone amounting to 51 per cent of the total receipts of the country. The Crédit Mobilier, un-able to pay a dividend to its own shareholders, and whose last report, if closely scrutinized, shows a considerable surplus of liabilities over assets, can-not, as it did in 1854 and 1855, come to the rescue and help raise loans on "democratic" principles. There remains, then, nothing for Bonaparte but to return, in financial matters, as he has been force to do in political ones, to the original principles of the coup d ctat. The financial policy initiated by the theft from the Bank cellars of 25,000,000 francs, continued in the confiscation of the Or-leans estates, is now to receive a further development in the confiscation of the property of the charitable establishments.

The latter operation, however, would cost Bona-

parte one of his armies, his army of priests, who administer by far the greatest portion of the charitable establishments. Already, for the first time since the coup d'état, the Univers dares openly dissent from the savior of society, and even implores the Siecle to make common cause against this in-tended encroachment upon "private property."

While the "eldest son of the Church" is placed

n this rather equivocal position toward his holy army, his most profane army simultaneously threat-ens to become unmanageable. If he should inter-fere, in real good earnest, with the amusements of such heroes as Messrs. De Mercey, Léandais and Hyenne, he will lese his hold on the only portion of the army on which he can rely. If, on the contrary, he allows that pretorian corruption which he has so systematically fostered since the days of the Camp of Satory boldly to show its front, all disciplin will be at an end, and the army prove unable withstand any shock from without. Another s . Another such event as the assassination of the redacteur of the Figure, and that shock will take place. The general exasperation prevailing may be inferred from the one fact, that when the account of the duel got to Paris about 5,000 young men flocked to the bureaux of the Figare, requesting to be inscribed upon a list, as ready to fight with any sub-lieutenant who might forthcoming. The Figure, of course, is itself i Bonapartist creation, heading that literature scandal and chantage and private slander which suddenly shot up after the violent extinction of the political press, and found in the soil and atmos here of the lesser Empire all the conditions for

Bonapartist swell mob. At the first meeting of the Paris Conference, a vote of thanks to the European Commissioners was agreed to, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that the

luxuriant growth. It is a fine trait of histori

cal irony that the signal for the impending conflic should be given by the murderous quarrel between the literary and the military representatives of the

The Bourse was heavy on the 28th. The Three per Cents closed at 69,60.

The Independance Belge is to be prevented from entering France for an indefinite period.

The Pasis correspondent of The London Timessays:

"M. Misson, whose success in Alexes has so much

"M. Migeon, whose success in Alexee has so much disappointed and irritated the Government, intends to disappointed and irritated the Government, intends to resign, and propose to the electors a warm partisan of his own. The Government, who do not wish to risk ano her defeat, will, I am assured make no opposition, but adopt M. Migeon's protege.

Letters from Algrees antounce that in consequence of the adoption of the project appointing Prince Napoleon Governor General of the colony, the entire body of the his politary administration, proposed.

lean Governor General of the colony, the entire body of the high military administration propose to return to France with Marshal Rawdon.

It is stated that after the fineral of the Duchess of Otlears, the Court de Paris, who is now the head of the family, formally declared that his opinions in regard to a fusion of the two branches of the French Bourbons were the same as his mother's, and that he would not assent to any fasion tending to larger the no-

Bourbons were the same as his mother's, and that he would not assent to any fasion tending to lower the position he held as chief of the family.

The opposition to the project for the sale of hospital and other charatable property, was so great that it was thought Government would revoke the measure.

It is said that the Minister of War had sent a vary strong circular to be read to all the officers in the service, relative to the late duel. It solemnly admonstrates officers to avoid all quarrels with civilians, and imperatively prohibits officers corresponding with newspaperts.

newspapers.

A rumor was current that the French men-of-war, assembled at Foulon, were about to make a demonstration against Morecco.

### SPAIN.

demonstrated the absolute impossibility in which

the Moderado party finds itself to give a strong and

liberal Government to Spain. In order to govern

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, May 21, 1858. The course of politics in these last two years has

there must be life, and the Moderado party does not possess it. This party has subdivided itself into many fractions, and the shades which these fractions represent in politics are manifold; but none of them is liberal in the true acceptation of the word. The actual Government, some wish to suppose, is one of liberal ideas; and the fact of the matter is, it is utterly devoid of them, as is clearly shown by the acts and dispositions of each department. The present relations with the Court of Rome, the influence of the Nuncio of his Holiness in all the affairs of the State, and the ascendency which his indications and counsels have acquired over the mind of the Queen, joined to the restitution to the clergy of their unsold property, which it seems will be done by a royal decree, prove the contrary of what some pretend to say with respect to the liberal system of the Isturitz Cabinet. The Legislature of 1858, being declared terminated after the suspension of the sessions of the Cortes, will not be convoked anew, at least by this Minie try, till the month of December. Among the more try, till the month of December. Among the more important subjects that have been left undiscussed, and without being approved by the Senate and Congress, may be recokened the Budget for the present year, the project for the restitution of the property as yet unsold to the clergy, and the project of the railway to France by Navarre and the Alduids. This last project, presented to the Cortes by the Minister of Public Works, has been one of the principal motives for the superprincipal to the e principal motives for the suspension sessions and termination of the present Legislature. An immense majority presented itself hostile to the project of the Navarre Minister, and the whole political press strongly attacked it, the Government having a minerity of the votes in the naming of the Commission. The Alduids are in the Pyrences the strongest barriers that separate France from Spain; and, for the general interests of the nation, this inaccessible barrier, extending for more than thirty leagnes between the two countries, should be pre-served without the slightest communication.

One of the Deputies, who most strongly opposed this project, is Sr. Posada Herrera, named a few days ago Minister of the Interior, in place of Sr. Diaz of the Neo-Catholic ideas, who resigned by wish of his political chief Sr. Bravo-Murillo, President of the Cortes, and who is known to all as author of the Reform bill of 1852, tending

to make the throne absolute.

The majority of the Congress who showed themselves so propitious to Sr. Bravo-Murillo on his being named President, have almost all of them deserted his interests, and they now recriminate him for the blunders they imagine he has committed on the reglamentary question which the President himself moved in the penultimate sessions. Several Deputies having Government employments voted against the ruling of the President, and on this account Sr. Diaz. Minister of the Interior at that time, demanded the dismissal of these Deputies from their employments. The Council of Ministers did not deem it convenient to dismiss them, and Sr. Disz immediately presented his resignation, which the Queen, counseled by Sr. Isturitz, accepted.

Gen. Narvaez had an audience of the Queen four days ago, and as the interview was rather long. his partisans have spread the report that he was about to reassume the Presidency of the Council, and to form a new Cabinet. There is not the least probability that this will take place, as the Queen, although it is true some time ago she thought of calling him again, is not likely to do so now, since she considers him the chief of the party who are seek ug to bring about a fusion of the rival branches of the Royal family in the interest of the Carlist pretender. The actual Government will continue in power only a short time; it has no stability, and there is some discord among its individuals. But Sr. Isturitz, who always shows himself very gallant and obliging toward the Queen, is sure of this lady's confidence in him.
The English Embassador continues his attentions

and friendship with the chiefs of the Democratic

party.

The French Embassador does not possess all the influence he covets in some of the affairs of state, but has frequent interviews with the Queen.

The Spanish Crédit Mobilier is carrying on with great activity and expedition the works of the Railway of the North, and is treating with the Province of Guipuzcoa for the construction of that portion of it which is the last part of it, in order to connect it with the road from Bayonne to the frontier. Its shares, nevertheless, experience a loss of ten per cent in the quotation of the market. The rail-way from Seville to Cordova is going on rather The other affairs of this company are com-

pletely at a stand-still.

The voyage of the Queen to Alicant and Valencia, which will take place on the 24th or 25th inst., seems to be a mystery to some and an amusement to others. The large number of horses, coaches and servants who left Aranjuez for Aheant seem to indicate something more than a mere journey of pleasure for only eight days. In that port there are now lying at anchor close to the Spanish fleet two French men-of-war which the Emperor has sent to increase the number of ships forming the guard of honor. The Minister of Marine will guide the helm of the ship Francisco de Asis, in which the Queen will sail from Alicant to

In the employments of the Palace it seems that some innovations are going to take place. It is said that the Marquis of Santa Isabel, favored by the King, will leave off being Intendant of the Palace, The Queen will return to Madrid on the 4th or 6th of June. The Vicalvarist Generals are in high spirits since the ball at Aranjerez, given on the ght of the 13th.

Here is a list of the vessels and guns forming the squadron of honor to convey the Queen from Ali-cant to Valencia, a voyage of about 40 leagues:

New ship of the line (rails) Francisco de Asis 86	**
New frigate (screw) Petraulia	300
New frigate (sails) Perla	
New corvet a (mile) Itahel II	**
Schooner (sails) Corno 4	
Wheel steamer Isabel the Catholic	500
Wheel steamer Pizarro 6	350
Wheel steamer Lepanto 2	290
Wheel steamer Saint Isabel	210
Wheel stramer Piles	150
Wheel steamer Liniers 2	120
Total (sieven vessels)	1,830
	New thip of the line (ralls) Francisco de Asis. 36 New frigate (sarlew) Petrodilia

chiect of the Conference is to settle the question of the Principalities. The second meeting took place on the 26th of May, but nothing is known of the proceedings.

M. Posada had succeeded in the interior.

The Queen of Spain, assumpanied by M. Turn, the interior.

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The Duke de Alameda was spoken of as the probabilities.

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The Duke de Alameda was spoken of as the probe a successor of Gen. Concha in the Governorship of Tre Madrid icurnals are urging Government to

mit the free importation of grain, in consequence ; the suiden rise in the price of bread.

# BELGIUM.

A bill had been presented to the Belgium Chamben authorizing Government to contract a loas of 37,000,000t, for public works, including in this rea 20,000,000f. For the city and fortrees of Antwerp.

#### ITALY.

A protracted debate was taking place in the Sards in Chambers on the subject of a projected Gorenment loan. In the course of a speech on the subject Court Cavour declared that Government considered it of paramount importance to make Spezia a strategic position in case of war by land or sea. The Pope had returned to Rome, and all the imabitants of the city went out to meet him. The efficient of the city went out to meet him. The efficient of the city went out to meet him. The efficient of the city went out to meet him.

erlarged. It was merely in contemplation to incr

#### PRUSSIA.

The Prussian official journal publishes a note which seems to imply that there is some intention of coming to a deficitive decision respecting the exercise of the supreme authority in Prussia. It announces that two more eminent medical men have been added to King's ordinary physicians in order to decide the treatment for his Majesty during the Summer.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

The Frankfort Diet, after much discussion, but come to a decision respecting the reply to be made to the tast proposals of the Danish Cabinet. A term of six weeks had been fixed upon for Denmark to this known to the Diet the tew measures it may this is to propose to satisfy the complaints respecting Hostic and Lauenberg. Should Decmark decline to make any further concessions the Diet will then consider what further measures shall be taken.

## AUSTRIA.

The circulation of the journal Le Nord had been prohibited throughout the whole of the Austrian Enpire. The Austrians affirm that the Nord is now in the service of the French Government, the Russians baving refused to continue the subsidies anylongs.

## MONTENEGRO.

The Montenegrin boundary question was to be attled at Constantinople.

The Turks were landing large forces at Ragues, bg
the Eeglish and French Consuls were doing their bet

to prevent collision.

The British squadron under Lord Lyons is said to

A special diplomatic commission to consist, it is said, of the Ambassadors of France, Austria, Russia and England, and the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affair, is to assemble at Constantinople on the lat of Jus, for the settlement of the Montenegro difficulty.

# CHINA.

Newspapers from China assert that Lord Elgis had declared himself ready to employ force to peastrate to Pekin itself. The journais exgress hopes that Teer-tsir, situated about sixty miles from the capital, would be easily taken. A demand for gun-boats for river service had been made. The Chinese authorities continued their tortures to all suspected to be favorable to the allied Powers, and to the throwing open of the north. open of the ports.

### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular reports that the COTION.—The Brokers' Circular reports that the advices from America of large receipts and shipments, combined with the observance of the Whitsuntide holidays, has essent if flatness in the market and a general decline in prices. For flidding and the better qualities the concession baryly average it, but the lower qualities for which the demand is limited are somially 4621d. In favor of buyers; sales of the week 32,180, ladding 3,290 to speculators and about 1,700 to exposters. The market on Friday closed quietly, with sales of about 6,000 biss, nearly all to the trade. The authorized quotations are: Fat Oriens 73, Middling 74, Fat Upins 74, Middling 74, Fat Upins 74, Middling 75, Stock on hand 640,000 bales, of which 505,300 as American.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET is at a stand, the whole THE MANCHESTER MARKET IS At a KIRG, the wood week having been devoted to holiday-making.

Breadstuffs — The Kangaroo took out advices & a duli and generally lower market. Meers. Richardson, Speuc & Co. report a further decinine of d. p. ph. in 'Foor, and a great difficulty in effecting sales of American; Western, 2063214; Polladelphia and Baltimore, 21, 421/6; Oblo, 22, 424/. Western, 2063214; fair demand at the reduced quotations advised per Kangaroi, Red, 5/10 for Western, and d. d. ph. for Southern; White, Tielle, Indian Cern little inquired for at 34, 423/3/5 or Yeslow, and 348-34. Ger White.

PROVISIONS — Beef dull, and holders offering traity.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Careport as follows:

"The market for American Securities during the past week has shown much activity. There has been a good demand for the various State Stocks for investment, with but a moderity supply. White the chief feature in Railway Securities has been a supply white the chief feature in Railway Securities has been a supply white the chief feature in Railway Securities has been a supply white the chief feature in Railway Securities has been a supply white the chief feature in Railway Securities has been a supply white the chief feature in Railway Securities has been a supply white the chief feature in Railway Securities has been a supply white the chief feature in Railway Securities has been a supply white feature in Railway Securities has been a supply white feature in Railway Securities has been a supply of the Railway Securities has been a supply white feature has been a supply of the Railway Securities has been a supply

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circult

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular,

The Colonial and Foreign Produce narkets reopened, she the
Whitsuntide holidays, on the 25th inst, with a moderate
for the principal articles of consumption, and business generally
has been dell throughout the week.
Morey continues abundant. Consels leave of 91307 for
meney, 97(4/96 for account, Bar Silver 8/15; Mention Dellar
meney, 97(4/96 for account, Bar Silver 8/15; Mention Dellar
Sold; American Eagles 76/3, nomi; Dacbloons: Spanish 3/4,
South American 74/3.
Cocoa-306 bars Trinidad chiefly bought to at 50/000 for sol
gray to fine red, and 110 bags Gasyaquil et 63/.
Copper steady. We quote Tuum Cale and The 2107.
Sheathing, 12d.; Fellow Metal Sheathing, 19d.
Coffee steady.
Coffee steady at full rates for all good colory corts, but less
etced at 740, \$P\$ B.
Coffee steady at full rates for all good colory corts, but less